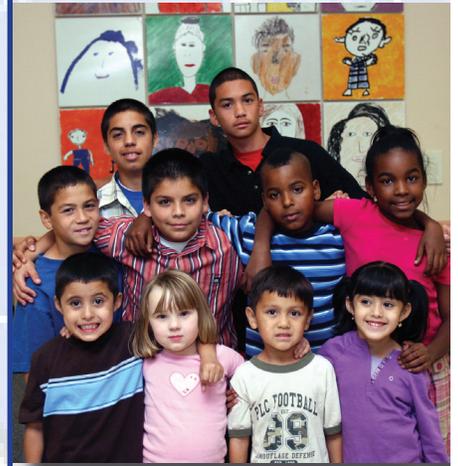


# Blueprint for the Future

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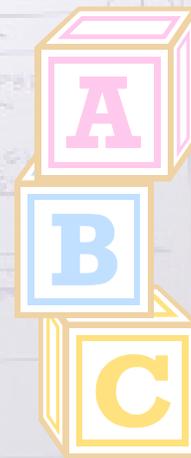


Pima County Juvenile Court  
2008 Annual Report

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## Mission Statement

The Pima County Juvenile Court is charged under the Federal and State Constitutions, laws, and rules of the court with jurisdiction over all children under the age of 18 years who are referred for reasons of mental health, incorrigibility, delinquency and for all families involved in dependencies, severances and adoptions. The mission of the Pima County Juvenile Court is to promote the interest and safety of the community, promote the rehabilitation of children and families, facilitate the protection of children who are abused and neglected, and facilitate the provision of services to children and families involved with the court all in accordance with the due process of law. The Juvenile Court will work actively with and provide leadership to the community, public and private agencies to promote justice, education, and the prevention of delinquency and abuse.



## Vision

An organization committed to:

Community Protection  
Restoring Victims  
Successful Youth and Families

For the past four years, I have had the privilege of serving as presiding judge of the juvenile court. When I began my tenure, we were experiencing changes at the court center - construction of new courtrooms, rotation of judges, new initiatives to reduce racial and ethnic disproportionality in the juvenile justice system and the inappropriate use of detention, among others. As I complete my tenure, we continue to experience change. Some of those changes are not for the better: difficult economic times, fewer resources available to agencies serving children and families, significant increases in the number of dependency cases. But many of the changes are good, and I want to recognize them here.



### Ongoing Collaboration

The youth and families we see in juvenile court typically have needs that touch many different systems: poverty, substance abuse, mental health, education (including special education), family conflict. The key to our success has been and continues to be the culture of collaboration we have created and continue to improve with all juvenile justice and child welfare stakeholders, both at the leadership and line level. It is this collaboration in our daily work that has allowed us to manage a 25% increase in dependency filings, in the face of significant budget cuts to all child-serving agencies. It is this environment of shared responsibility that has facilitated continued reductions in our detention population with no increase in crime. We continue to change together in response to changing conditions. Ongoing collaboration will be even more essential as we face more difficult economic conditions.

### Juvenile Justice Reform

Five years ago, we began to examine our detention practices and made many changes to ensure that we weren't holding youth who could safely remain in the community. Like a pebble tossed into a pool, those efforts have produced wider rings of change, as we expand beyond just the detention decision to examine such issues as: Who is offered diversion and who is not? Who needs to be supervised on probation, as opposed to receiving a one-time consequence for delinquent behavior? How do we ensure an appropriate and consistent level of response to probation violations? In response to these questions, our probation division has implemented a graduated response system for probation violations that ensures fairness and consistency, provides a variety of tools to effect behavior change - and has helped to reduce our detention population. We are now in the process of developing a larger probation framework that will both articulate our values and incorporate them into the disposition decision process.

Along with our juvenile justice partners, we are engaging in an individual agency self-assessment process to determine the impact of our decisions on youth of color.

Within the juvenile court, we have the data to tell us the impact on those youth at key decision points across the juvenile justice spectrum. This data has led us to examine our work at the first point of contact, to increase the numbers of youth of color who successfully complete diversion rather than being formally prosecuted. The county attorney, public defender and Tucson Police Department are engaging in similar efforts to review the impact of their decision-making processes on youth of color and understand how that might lead to changes in practice.

### Child Welfare Changes

As we complete our 13<sup>th</sup> year as a Model Dependency Court, we continue our annual collaborative process of evaluating our work and developing new goals for system change. In 2008, we have focused on developing a closer working relationship with the family bench, to effect better outcomes with families who have cases pending in both courts. We are also participating in the national Courts Catalyzing Change initiative, to both recognize and remediate the disproportionate involvement of families of color in the child welfare system.

In 2008, Pima County became a "senior" Model Court, and we now serve as mentors to courts in many other jurisdictions who are seeking to improve their dependency process by implementing many of the changes we put in place many years ago. Many states have sent teams for site visits to Tucson to learn how we collect and use data, how we expedite cases through our preliminary protective hearings, and how we resolve cases through mediation.

### Some Things Stay the Same

I have worked with the finest judges, managers, supervisors, probation and detention officers, children and family services staff, judicial assistants, bailiffs, court reporters, clerks....I hope I haven't missed anyone. The success of this court comes from the fact that every employee is committed to doing the best they can to serve the children and families that come before us. They are dedicated, professional, creative, innovative, and supportive - all the qualities we would want to see at the juvenile court. And it is these qualities that will see us through the difficult times we are facing. It has been my privilege to serve as their presiding judge.





Thank you for reading our 2008 Blueprint for the Future. In many ways, 2008 has been a continuation of our efforts to work effectively with children and families, sustain our various initiatives and, certainly, promote public safety and the protection of vulnerable children. In other ways, however, we have had to become even more resourceful. We have had to manage the negative impacts of the national, state and local fiscal crisis, working with fewer staff available for our critical work and, ultimately, effectively prioritize our work to ensure a continuing high level of service to our community.

These are difficult times in Arizona but it is a time to exert influence and leadership to maintain the integrity of the work we are committed to doing. Sometimes the professional commitment and endeavors within the courts are in conflict with the realities of budget reductions and subsequent service curtailment. However, we must manage these external influences as necessary and, additionally, use the avenues of opportunity that may be opened to really change how we do business. For example, I know we have become more efficient this year in everything from how much electricity we use to shortening case processing timeframes to eliminating expenses that can't be linked directly to service delivery or positive program outcomes. It has been a challenge, but I am extraordinarily proud of the combined efforts of all our staff. We have utilized budget reduction exercises to help us plan for the reality of budget cuts but, despite these pressures, we've remained focused, committed and effective. The prospect of potential additional reductions still remains; however, we will continue to respond to the best of our abilities in ways that support public safety and rehabilitative and protective services for children.

In more practical terms, we continue to manage day to day operations effectively despite substantial loss of resources, with strong leadership and compassion by our Bench and the relentless pursuit by our staff of effective services to our clients. Below are a few examples of our continued good work.

- Our Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) and Model Delinquency Court (MDC) activities remain strong and productive. Our average daily population (ADP) in detention continues to decline, with an ADP of 95 for 2008. This is down from 175 when we began DMC/JDAI in 2004.
- Our Model Dependency Court initiative remains vibrant and creative and this year we were designated as a Senior Model Dependency Court by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). Unfortunately we have also had to respond effectively to an ever-increasing number of dependency petitions because, for the first time, more than one thousand petitions were filed.
- The strength of our collaborative efforts with other agencies and

community stakeholders continues to grow. We are limited only by the boundaries of our collective creativity. I continue to be amazed by the responses of our partners to solving problems despite the drastic fiscal impacts everyone is realizing.

- We have completed a number of research projects to evaluate specific alternatives to detention that we've developed, as well as a comprehensive study of low-risk youth who have high needs that must be addressed more effectively. These research results will drive our planning and decision-making over the next several years.
- The delinquency rates in Pima County continue to decline, despite a substantial increase in the number of youth ages 8-17 years, as well as the substantial reduction in our detention ADP. This lends support to the focus on combining accountability with rehabilitative services - neither one is effective independent of the other.

There are many other successes that could be listed but, suffice to say that we believe the citizens of Pima County have been well-served by the collective juvenile justice and dependency continuums during 2008.

As we move forward, we will face continuing challenges. The fiscal crisis will have to be considered as we engage in strategic planning and program development. Also, the issue of diminished resources, not just at our court but throughout other public and community agencies, will have the potential to hinder our progress over time to work effectively with our children and families. These are not issues unique to our court, but the cumulative effect throughout Arizona is a very sobering reality we will all be facing.

Despite these unprecedented challenges, I am confident that PCJCC and our community partners will work together to mitigate the negative impacts. While our focus must include our budget and resources, our commitment remains with the people we serve. Also, there now seem to be some slight indicators that the economy is beginning to head in the right direction and, if momentum builds, perhaps by the end of 2009 we will see an improved economic landscape. Regardless, we all understand how important our work is, and I continue to be privileged to serve as the Director.



Presiding Judge - Patricia Escher  
Associate Presiding Judge - Terry Chandler

Judge Ted Borek  
Judge Jane Eikleberry  
Judge Virginia Kelly  
Judge Charles Sabalos

Commissioner Karen Adam  
Commissioner Suzanne S. Cuneo  
Commissioner Ted Knuck  
Commissioner Danielle Liwski  
Commissioner Peter Hochuli  
Commissioner Elizabeth Peasley-Fimbres  
Commissioner Kathleen Quigley  
Commissioner Stephen M. Rubin  
Commissioner Joan Wagener



The Court receives funding from a variety of sources including Pima County, the State of Arizona, federal grants, fees and a private foundation. The total budget decreased from \$36.3 million in Fiscal Year 2007/08 to \$34.4 million in Fiscal Year 2008/09. The Pima County general fund is the primary source of funding. The chart on the next page shows total funding by source for the last four years.

The Court has experienced severe budget reductions over the past two fiscal years including:

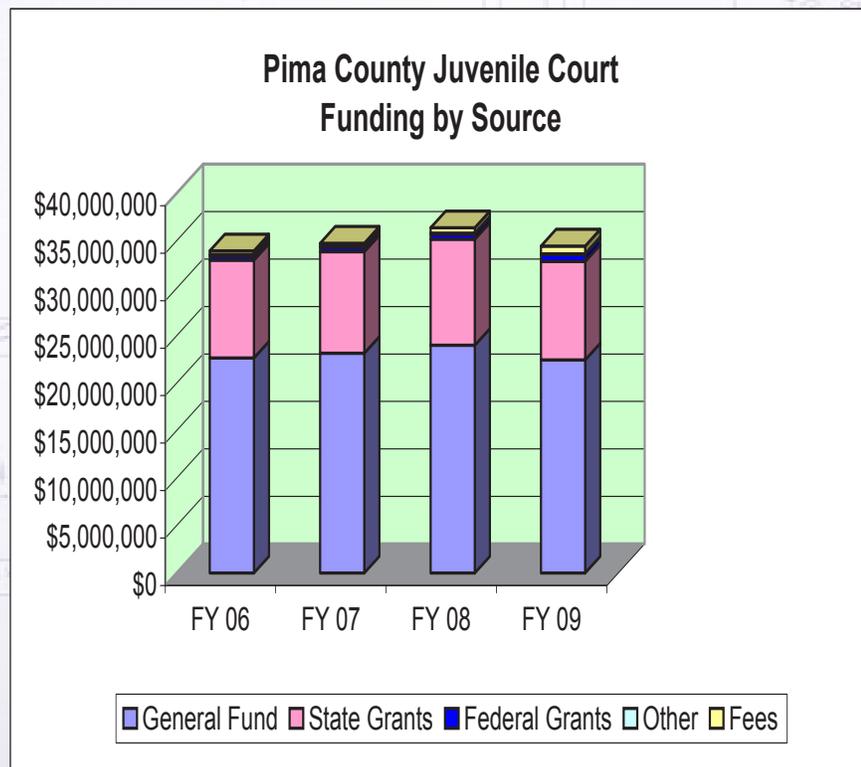
- County budget reduction of 5% or \$1.3 million
- Mid-year county reduction of an additional \$299,402
- State budget reduction of approximately \$1 million

In spite of these financial challenges, the Court, with the leadership of the management team and the diligent efforts of all its employees, remains committed to making both efficient and effective use of its limited financial resources to provide quality services to the children and families of Pima County.



	Actual FY 06	Actual FY 07	Actual FY 08	Revised FY 09
<b>Funding by Source</b>				
General Fund	22,645,896	23,150,185	23,984,022	22,447,938
State Grants	10,303,508	10,697,061	11,171,946	10,375,267
Federal Grants	445,465	451,934	558,522	752,308
Other	139,146	155,087	87,675	48,769
Fees	395,803	284,807	556,358	815,483
	33,929,818	34,739,074	36,358,523	34,439,765

<b>Funding by Division</b>				
Administrative Services	2,806,349	3,271,851	3,539,494	3,270,525
Child & Family Services	1,562,750	1,675,371	1,768,461	1,889,030
Court Support Services	719,931	582,029	698,370	583,379
Detention Services	8,535,060	8,627,916	8,996,068	8,322,747
Information Technology	1,488,089	1,405,246	1,445,327	1,312,425
Judicial Services	2,064,071	2,068,183	2,032,438	1,949,950
Probation Services	16,753,568	17,108,478	17,878,365	17,111,709
	33,929,818	34,739,074	36,358,523	34,439,765



The probation division has 236 full-time employees. We receive support through county, state, and grant funding. On any given day in 2008, Pima County probation officers supervised 969 adjudicated youth who were placed on Probation by the Court. Of the 969 youth under daily supervision, 152 were on Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision. However, these probationers represent only 33% of the youth served by the probation division. Approximately 67% of all juvenile referrals in 2008 were diverted from the formal court process. These juveniles received a diversion consequence and the opportunity to avoid a delinquent adjudication.

From January through December 2008, the division received 14,569 referrals for delinquent or incorrigible allegations. Each one of the 8,588 youth involved in these referrals was individually interviewed, and in all cases where there was an admission or adjudication, consequences were assigned based on individual risk and need. For juveniles referred for relatively minor charges, the consequence might consist of 20 hours community restitution work and participation in an education program. Others with more severe referrals might be referred to treatment or educational programs, ordered to pay restitution or complete community restitution work. These juveniles could be placed on Standard Probation, Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision, committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections or transferred to the adult court system.



Through our court-wide DMC/JDAI/MDC initiatives, we continue to examine our practices; specifically all decision-making points within the delinquency process are evaluated to ensure fair and appropriate actions are taken. Focusing on our Disproportionate Minority Contact Initiative, we are currently working to develop a curriculum and presentation to be used throughout the court to raise awareness and to provide staff with additional information concerning DMC in the Juvenile Justice System. In July of 2008, eighteen officers from the Probation Division along with the Court Director and Deputy Court Director completed a one day train the trainer class on DMC provided by the W. Haywood Burns Institute. We hope to begin our presentations in early March.

We continue our focus on community safety as we also continue to ensure that all services and detention alternatives are considered for referred youth who can appropriately remain in the community. We also continue our collaborations with other community agencies and providers to develop appropriate services to meet the needs of the population we serve.

In December 2007, we opened an evening reporting center for youth on probation who require additional structure and supervision and who might otherwise be placed in Detention. Our Community Support Program (CSP) is a collaborative effort between the Sunnyside School District, community providers and the Juvenile Probation Division. The program is located at Star Academy, a Sunnyside School District building. We staff the program with Juvenile Surveillance Officers who provide transportation to and from the program and provide support and supervision to the participants. We have been fortunate to find community providers to assist with the programming for CSP. Program participants attend the program each evening from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m, Monday through Friday. Participants receive homework assistance, tutoring, recreation opportunities, training in Life Skills, Cognitive Skills and Healthy Relationships. Our Domestic Violence Alternative Center (DVAC) which opened in August of 2007, continues to be a valuable alternative for law enforcement officers and for youth arrested for certain misdemeanor domestic violence offenses. From August 2007 through December 2008, 314 domestic violence referrals involving youth who otherwise would have been physically referred to detention were diverted to DVAC. Within hours of their arrival at DVAC, these youth received services to address issues which led to their arrest.

In addition to our detention alternative programs, we continue to operate our Community Renewal and Enrichment through Work (CREW) program and our Restitution Accountability Program (RAP). The CREW program provides youth with an opportunity to participate in structured and supervised community service. Participants are supervised by Juvenile Surveillance Officers and are provided with instruction and guidance emphasizing development of work ethics, responsibility and basic job skills. Participants receive credit toward their court obligation of community restitution. RAP provides younger or unemployable youth who owe victim restitution an opportunity to earn that restitution. RAP participants work with our CREW program completing community service, and the hours worked are converted to dollars paid directly to the victim. RAP receives funding from contracts that we have with the Pima County Parks and Recreation Department and the Department of Transportation graffiti abatement program. During fiscal year 2008, CREW participants completed 20,630 hours of community restitution with 7,890 RAP hours converted to \$39,450.00 paid to restore victims.

Ensuring that we support and provide excellent service to victims is a very important part of our mission. Our Victims' Services Unit and probation officers assure that victims receive appropriate notification of court hearings and other issues concerning their case and that they have an opportunity to provide a statement to the court or to be involved in Victim Offender Mediation if desired. Surveys completed by victims during fiscal year 2008, indicate 95.9% satisfaction with the service provided during their court involvement.

Performance measures from our closing reports for calendar year 2008 indicate

the excellent service provided by our officers. During that time, youth under the supervision of Probation achieved the following:

78.7% of all youth completing Diversion in 2008 did not incur new charges within 12 months of completion.

89.2 % of Diversion eligible youth paid their Diversion fee, exceeding the expected 70% statewide outcome.

91.7% of Diversion eligible youth paid restitution as required, exceeding the expected 70% statewide outcome. This resulted in victims receiving \$73,252.00 restitution.

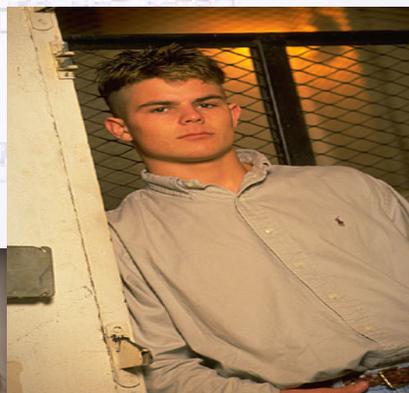
Diversion eligible youth completed 35,798 hours of community restitution work. These hours convert to \$259,536.00 based on the current minimum wage.

Probationers (standard and intensive) completed 28,017 hours of community restitution work. These hours convert to \$203,123.00 based on the current minimum wage.

Probationers (standard and intensive) paid a total of \$201,419.00 restitution to victims.

During calendar year 2008, Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) officers completed an average of 4,140 contacts per month with youth assigned to JIPS. Of those 4,140 contacts, 72% were completed between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

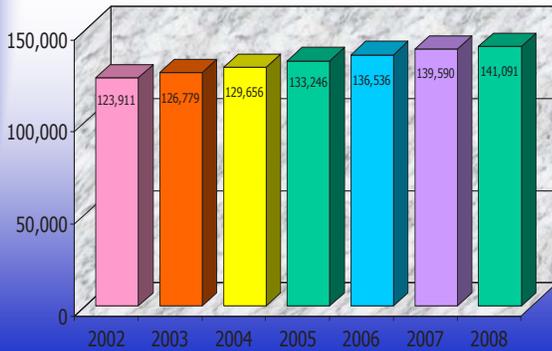
Probationers assigned to JIPS during calendar year 2008 achieved a drug free rate of 90.78%



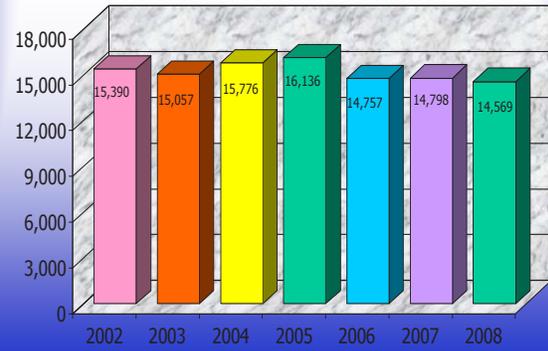
Probation

SEVERITY CODES	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% chg 02-08
Population ages 8-17	123,911	126,779	129,656	133,246	136,536	139,590	141,091	13.9%
Felony-Violent Crimes Against Person	389	336	374	421	366	351	339	-12.9%
Felony-Crimes Against Property	799	851	847	840	931	742	769	-3.8%
Obstruction of Justice	1,908	1,618	1,688	1,614	1,549	1,501	1,439	-24.6%
Misdemeanor Against Person	1,718	1,686	1,701	1,872	1,652	1,577	1,365	-20.5%
Drug Offenses	1,925	1,995	2,050	2,105	1,926	1,988	1,914	-0.6%
Public Peace	3,423	3,494	3,574	3,718	3,320	3,513	3,490	2.0%
Misdemeanor Against Property	2,070	2,001	2,069	1,720	1,580	1,828	1,889	-8.7%
Status Offenses	3,158	3,073	3,472	3,845	3,431	3,298	3,363	6.5%
Administrative	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0.0%
Total Complaints	15,390	15,057	15,776	16,136	14,757	14,798	14,569	-5.3%
Number of Youth Represented	9,237	9,322	9,612	9,585	8,872	9,065	8,588	-7.0%
% Youth Population	7.5%	7.4%	7.4%	7.2%	6.5%	6.5%	6.1%	---
<b>DETENTION REFERRALS</b>								
Brought to Detention	5,155	4,881	5,037	4,988	4,713	4,412	3,868	-25.0%
Detained	3,695	3,497	3,600	3,389	3,288	2,583	2,101	-43.1%
% Detained	71.7%	71.6%	71.5%	67.9%	69.8%	58.5%	54.3%	-24.2%
Average Daily Population (annual)	166	176	173	136	127	118	95	-42.8%

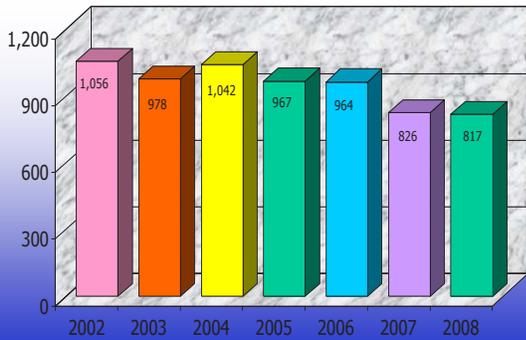
Population of Minors 8-17 2002 - 2008



Delinquency Referrals 2002 - 2008



Average Caseload on Standard Probation 2002 - 2008



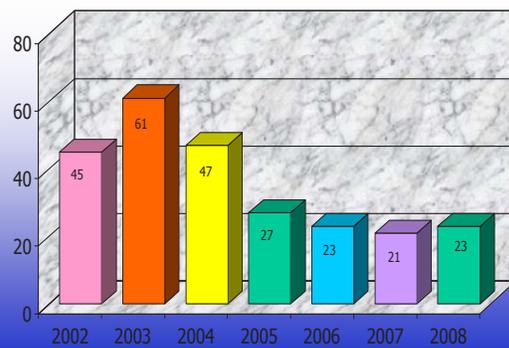
Average Caseload on JIPS 2002 - 2008



Youth Committed to ADOJC 2002 - 2008



Youth Re-Committed to ADOJC 2002 - 2008



Detention Services is funded through the Pima County General Fund. The facility operates with a compliment of supervisors and administrators, medical and mental health personnel. We provide kitchen and laundry services, a learn lab, Pima County library branch, and an accredited education program operated by the Court Alternative Program of Education (C.A.P.E.). 127 Juvenile Detention Officer positions are allotted to work directly with youth and provide services 24 hours 7 days a week. Since 2004 our juvenile detention population has consistently declined as a result of the successful implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). In 2004 the average daily population of detention was 173, in 2007 it was 118 and in 2008 it was reduced to 95. This population reduction is the outcome of using a validated Risk Assessment Instrument which places community safety as the paramount purpose for detaining a youth.



In 2008 Detention Services initiated an active recruitment program for mentors from our community at large to join the DMAFB mentoring program in juvenile detention. In 2009 we look forward to further development of recruitment, recognition and retention of mentors and volunteers who serve our youth. Mentorship and volunteerism are effective programs in reducing juvenile crime and building positive support systems for our youth.

In August the Make A Change (MAC) living unit celebrated their first year anniversary of providing readiness for treatment services to male youth who are pending substance abuse treatment upon release from detention. Females ages 14-17 will be eligible to take advantage of treatment readiness services, motivational enhancement and relapse prevention services too. A female MAC living unit is scheduled to become operational in 2009.



The MAC outcome evaluation report for six months of the program documents several areas of initial success.

- Youth surveyed reported coping skills for avoiding drugs/alcohol was most important skill learned
- 76% of parents were applying what they learned in MAC family meetings
- 67% of surveyed youth stated it was easier to talk to their parents
- 3 months after discharge from MAC more youth were enrolled in school or employed than upon entry to MAC

MAC services have received praises from community substance abuse agencies for preparing our youth for success in treatment.

Court Alternative Program of Education (C.A.P.E.) with detention became a General Education Diploma (GED) independent test site this year. With the assistance of a court education consultant volunteer we are able to conduct GED testing in detention.

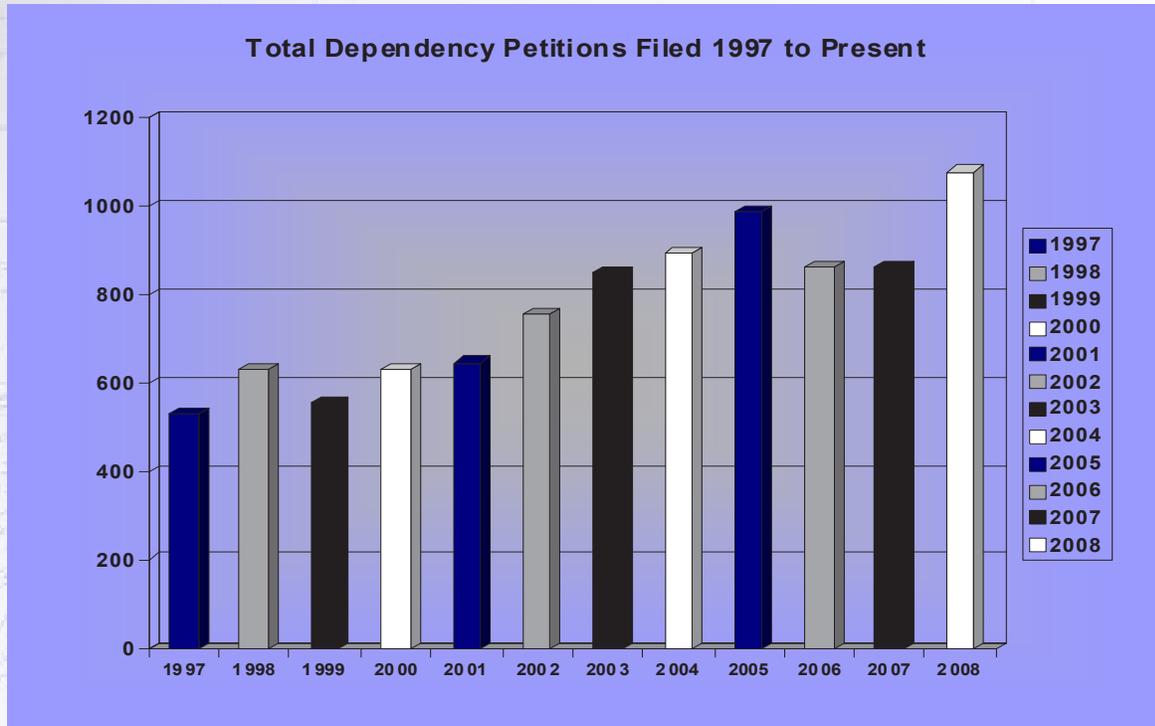
### DETENTION GOALS FOR 2009

- Continue to develop outcome measures for detention based programs
- Further develop outcome evaluation process for MAC living units
- Increase the recruitment, retention and recognition of volunteers and community based mentors



The Children and Family Services division of Pima County Juvenile Court is charged with the oversight of all dependency, adoption, severance and guardianship cases. There was nearly a 25% increase in the number of dependency petitions filed in 2008, alleging abuse or neglect of children (most involving parental substance abuse). As 2008 closed, there were:

**1694** open dependency cases in Pima County  
**3043** dependent children



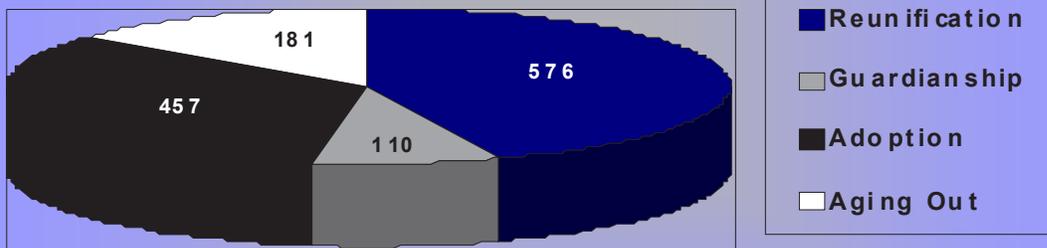
There were 1,076 dependency petitions filed in 2008, alleging abuse or neglect of 1,778 children. Nearly half of these children were five years old or younger:

**Under 2 years:29%**  
**2-up to 5 years:18%**  
**5-up to 10 years:24%**  
**10-up to 13 years:10%**  
**13-up to 16 years:12%**  
**16 and up:7%**

Despite diversion and prevention efforts by the Department of Economic Security and Child Protective Services, such as the In-Home Services and Family Connections Units, the number of petitions filed in 2008 was larger than any previous year. A number of factors may have contributed to such a large increase, including the deteriorating economy and increasing public interest in dependency cases that

resulted in legislative changes. Additionally, about 20% of all petitions filed in 2008 had received in-home services, perhaps indicating that intensive in-home services resulted in further evidence of risk to the children. Although there was an increase in cases and children in 2008, the majority of children attained permanent placement with family members (either their parents or through adoption or permanent guardianship with relatives).

Number of Cases (by Child) Closed in 2008 by Type





## Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)

More than 300 children benefited from having a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) in 2008. Each CASA, acting as the “eyes and ears of the Court”, is appointed by a judge to a child or sibling group, and makes recommendations in the children’s best interests, after reviewing reports and assessments, conferring with teachers, foster parents, case managers and treatment providers, and spending time with the children. CASA staff train and supervise these volunteers. As 2008 ended, there were:

- 180 Court Appointed Special Advocates appointed to
- 145 dependency cases,
- Serving 201 children;
- Volunteering 17,214 hours and
- Driving 134,145 miles to visit a child, interview a parent, attend a staffing, or go to Court

The Pima County CASA program was proud to learn that the national “CASA of the Year” was from Pima County (the first ever from Arizona to gain this honor). Barbara Himebaugh was recognized for her extraordinary efforts as a CASA for 42 children over 21 years. She was honored in Washington, D.C. and met with Congressman Raul Grijalva. Barbara was chosen from among over 60,000 CASA’s nationwide.



# Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

This year has been a year of growth. With the addition of a third full-time mediator, we were not only able to increase mediator availability for dependency cases, but to begin the development of a conflict resolution skill-building program for use with juvenile detainees. At this time, several modules of the program have been developed and others are underway. In the dependency area, the number of referrals increased in keeping with the addition of the third mediator in the second half of the year. The number of facilitated settlement conferences (addressing the issue of the dependency) continues to grow as this process proves beneficial to parents and stakeholders alike.

Statistics of note:

- 670 hours of contested dependency trial time were vacated when the issue of the dependency was resolved in facilitated settlement conferences. (This only reflects cases for which trial dates had been set. In most instances, trial dates have not been calendared at the time of the facilitated settlement conference.)
- In 42% of the facilitated settlement conferences, services were also discussed and disposition included in the order prepared for the court's consideration.
- 159 hours of contested severance trial time were vacated as a result of facilitated case conferences or mediation.
- 9 hours of contested guardianship trial hours were vacated as a result of mediation.
- 69% of matters referred to mediation address change of custody matters and/or parenting time matters resolved in a full agreement thereby reducing the need for contested custody matters to be handled in court.

## Number of Cases Referred for Court-Based ADR Services

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
256	358	537	708	798	1071



## Family Drug Court

Family Drug Court (FDC) remained a vital resource for many parents in dependency cases who struggled with substance abuse.

Our main community stakeholders in the dependency process continued their support: Community Partnership of Southern Arizona (CPSA), Pima County's Regional Behavioral Health Authority, provided funding for two FDC Case Specialists, who provide intensive case management and frequent home visits to parents; Child Protective Services (CPS) dedicated four CPS Case Aides to FDC, stationed at the Court.

Pima County Family Drug Court began to see excellent outcomes from enhancing our previously successful combination of intensive case management and judicial oversight with evidence-based, specialized trauma therapy for the parents who participate in this project. It was our hypothesis that this enhancement would improve both treatment outcomes and drug court graduation rates, and both outcomes have indeed improved significantly. Additionally, we have also seen zero recidivism with graduates who have completed this treatment, compared to 15% for all family drug court clients.

One year ago, only 23 clients had been referred to this trauma therapy; in the past year we've nearly tripled that number.

Of the 66 parents who have now been referred for trauma therapy:

- 24 have completed therapy;
- All 24 have completed substance abuse treatment; and
- All 24 have graduated from Family Drug Court.
- 23 remain in trauma therapy and are doing well and expected to complete it;
- The remaining 19 did not complete the therapy (5 never attended a session);
- Of these 19, 16 were unsuccessfully terminated from FDC, but 2 clients actually graduated after attending some trauma therapy sessions.

If the 23 current clients complete the treatment and subsequently graduate from Family Drug Court, we would realize a 71% graduation rate for clients who receive this enhanced treatment, compared to the current 46% graduation rate for all Family Drug Court clients.

Additionally, 73% of the clients who have completed the therapy have been reunified with their children or are pending reunification, compared to 40% for the general dependency population in Pima County.

## Adoption & Guardianship

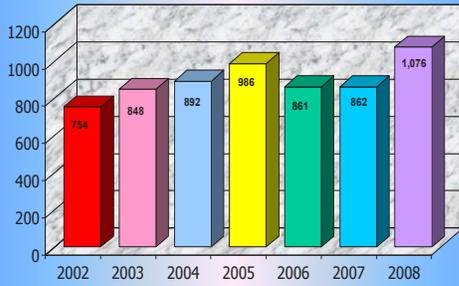
In keeping with the Court's mission of safe, permanent placements for children, the Adoption Examiner's office offers adoption home studies and certifications for families who wish to legally adopt stepchildren, grandchildren, or other children already in their home. This program also completes home studies for private guardianships and reviews on guardianship cases. The Adoptions Examiner's office partners with the County Attorney's office, enabling Pima County families to provide permanency for their children and pay fees commensurate with their household income. In 2008, these community services generated \$35,900 in revenue.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Adoptions	127	136	113	142	107	100	101
Certifications	11	17	10	09	8	7	4
Guardianships	26	36	35	30	36	34	39
Totals	164	189	158	181	151	141	144





### Dependency Petitions 2002 - 2008



Source: Pima County Juvenile Court  
Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS)  
February 1, 2008



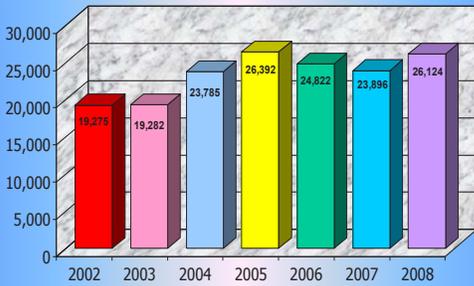
### Dependency Petitions 2002- 2008

**↑42.7%**

Source: Pima County Juvenile Court  
Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS)  
February 1, 2008



### Dependency Hearings 2002 - 2008



Source: Pima County Juvenile Court  
Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS)  
February 1, 2008



### Dependency Hearings 2002 - 2008

**↑35.5%**

Source: Pima County Juvenile Court  
Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS)  
February 1, 2008

Among the almost 600 employees of Juvenile Court are some of the most exceptional and professional people in the state of Arizona performing outstanding work on behalf of the children and families of our community. Each year the Chief Probation Officers Association (ACPOA) sponsors awards for the employees of the juvenile and adult probation departments throughout the state. This year the employees who represented Juvenile Court in the statewide competition were:

**Detention Officer of the Year - Guadalupe (Lupita) El-Rabaa, Juvenile**

**Detention Officer** - Lupita was nominated for her growth and development as a JDO. She has become a proactive officer expanding her role to include training instructor and committee participant. Her positive and cooperative attitude is effective with coworkers and has brought her numerous other recognitions.

**Employee of the Year - Vanessa Ponce-Maez, CASA Coordinator** - Vanessa was nominated for her overall professionalism and excellent leadership in the absence of the Program Supervisor. Her revamping of the training curriculum for all CASA's is reportedly the "best it has ever been".

**Supervisor/Manager of the Year - Kim Chumley, Assistant Division Director**

- Kim was nominated for her performance in her temporary assignment to the Children and Family Services Division. Kim is a quick study and took on a variety of management tasks and responsibilities to keep the work of the division moving forward. She performed with a positive attitude, a humble approach and with compassion for our children and families.

**Line Officer of the Year - Lisa Antkow, Lead Probation Officer** - Lisa was nominated for her commitment to the court's mission and her dedication to mentoring co-workers and training new ones to have that same commitment. She is a knowledgeable leader and an active volunteer for youth-related and victim programs in the community.

**2008 Supervisor/Manager of the Year - Kim Chumley** - Once again, the Pima County Juvenile Court has a statewide winner! Congratulations to Kim Chumley for being selected the 2008 Supervisor/Manager of the Year. This honor is richly deserved and a tribute to Kim and a reflection of the exceptional people that work at our Court.



**National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) Bob Rader Line Staff of the Year Award** - These awards are presented each year by the NJDA to recognize outstanding staff members in the juvenile detention field for their individual performances.

Senior Juvenile Detention Officer Shannon Lanning has been named a Bob Rader "Line Staff Worker" of the year. Shannon is a distinguished performer and a respected leader. Her engagement with youth promotes self improvement and the courage to build and develop structured law abiding living skills for their future. Shannon is one of thirty workers nationwide to receive the honor for 2008, and we congratulate Shannon for this very special award!

**BRAVO - PCJCC Employee Recognition System** - In 2006, an employee task force representing each division of the court and the Management Team began development of a new and improved employee recognition system. The mission of the task force was to create a recognition system that acknowledges excellence in the workforce at Juvenile Court. The program was developed, approved and implemented in 2007. In November 2008, we celebrated the first anniversary of **BRAVO**. **BRAVO** stands for **B**elieving in **R**ecognizing the **A**chievements and **V**alue of **O**thers.

**BRAVO** is an employee-driven program maintained by the **BRAVO** Team comprised of employee representatives from each division. The ongoing tasks include award evaluations, certificate preparation, distribution/presentation of awards, reception facilitation, bulletin board maintenance, monthly reporting, awards store and points system operation, etc.

In 2008, approximately 400 employees were nominated for various **BRAVO** awards. The framework of the **BRAVO** system provides different levels of recognition from instant appreciation to recognition from the court director and presiding judge at a quarterly reception. According to feedback, these quarterly **BRAVO** Receptions are a favorite activity among staff.

Congratulations to all 2008 **BRAVO** award recipients!



The Pima County Juvenile Court Center could not help the children and families of this community without strong collaboration. Our sincere appreciation goes out to those governmental and community organizations whose partnerships are key to our success:

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)  
Juvenile Justice Services & Dependent Children's

Services

Anne E. Casey Foundation (AECF)

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections  
(ADJC)

Attorney General's Office  
AVIVA

CAPE for Educational Services  
Superintendent of Education/Pima County  
Child Protective Services  
Center for Juvenile Alternatives (CJA)

Community Food Bank  
Community Partnership of Southern Arizona (CPSA)  
COPE

Davis Monthan Air Force Base

Flowing Wells School District

Governor's Division for Children  
La Frontera

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges  
(NCJFCJ)  
Pantano

Pima Community College

Pima County Attorney's Office (PCAO)

Pima County Clerk of the Court

Pima County Fleet Services

Pima County One Stop

Pima County Parks and Recreation Department

Pima County Youth Opportunity (Project YO)

The Partnership (fka Pima Prevention Partnership)

Public Defender

Superior Court Adult Probation

SMART Programs - School, County Attorney, Law

Enforcement, Probation Collaborations

Sunnyside Unified School District

Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC)

Tucson Indian Center

Tucson Urban League (TUL)

University of Arizona

Victim Offender Mediation Program (VOMP)

World Care

Amphitheater School District

Arizona's Children Association (ACA)

Arizona Department of Education (ADOE)

Pima County Public Schools

Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission

Ashford Disbrow, Inc.

Cactus Counseling Services

Chicanos Por La Causa

Child & Family Resources

Children's Action Alliance

CODAC

Community Justice Boards

(in cooperation with Pima County Attorney's Office)

Compass

Crime Reduction Task Force

DMC/JDAI Executive Committee

KARE Family Center

Governor's Community Policy Office

Marana Unified School District

New Beginnings

Old Pueblo Community Foundation

Pima Community Access Program (PCAP)

Pima County Administrator

Pima County Board of Supervisors (BOS)

Pima County Facilities Management

Pima County Juvenile Court Community Advisory  
Board (CAB)

Pima County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)

Pima Foundation for Youth

Providence

Southgate Charter School

Superior Court Administrator's Office

Substance Abuse Mental Health Service

Administration (SAMHSA)

TMM Family Services, Inc.

(fka Tucson Metropolitan Ministries)

Tucson Police Department

Tucson Unified School District (TUSD)

University of Phoenix

W. Haywood Burns Institute

Zuni Bike Club